



FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1901.

BEFORE MANY people were out of their beds this morning passers by in the streets were intercepting each other and discussing the depressing news which had been received from Buffalo concerning the alarming phases to President McKinley's condition. Instead of joy coming in the morning, according to the oft-repeated saying, it was the reverse, and people who had retired last night after having read the favorable accounts from the President's physicians heard the news with sorrow and disappointment. They had for nearly a week been hoping for the best—and had been encouraged to do so by the optimistic descriptions by the doctors of the condition of the wounded Executive—and the doleful tidings this morning came as the sound of a funeral dirge. The dispatches painted the outlook as gloomy—savoring of hopelessness—and the expressions of sorrow were profuse and sincere. As the day wore on bulletins displayed at this office announced a slight improvement, in the condition of the patient, but they failed to fully allay the anxiety which had been caused by the early statements.

WASHINGTON PAPERS are lamenting the fact that the highway from that city to Arlington and Fort Myer is lined with low groceries and inhabited by vile people, white and black, who are a menace to quiet and orderly folks, who desire to visit these government reservations. In their inveighing they ignore the fact altogether that it is the scum of Washington which has crossed the river and polluted the Old Dominion, and were the dives not visited by people from the capital city the patronage they receive from the county proper would soon render them unremunerative and they would be closed. The gambling is carried on mostly by Washingtonians and many of the vicious negroes who render the place uninhabitable for respectable people are from that city. It is a crying shame and a disgrace to a great nation that women living in the country within sight of the Capitol, often find it as dangerous to leave their homes unpicketed as to the days of the Indians, while highway robbery is often committed there and under the glare of Washington street lamps also. The Washington papers think the building of the proposed memorial bridge would afford a safer and more respectable avenue of approach to Arlington and Fort Myer. There is no doubt that it would, but it is feared that structure is yet some distance in the future. In the meantime under present conditions Washingtonians of vitiated taste will continue to visit and roost at Rosslyn.

THE DEMOCRATIC State committee in Richmond yesterday, as stated in the Gazette of that day, very properly declined the invitation from the republican State committee for joint gubernatorial debates during the campaign. Nothing can be safer than following the course of successful political leaders. The late Senator John S. Barbour, when he was made chairman of the State committee urged against joint debates and he always rolled up large majorities. He held that it was bad politics to furnish audiences for his opponents and this also seems to be common sense. Then, too, joint debates are apt to engender bad feeling not only between the speakers but among their hearers, and this is among well disposed people is to be avoided rather than brought about.

IT IS THOUGHT by many not particularly interested in the Sampson-Schley controversy that it would have been better for Admiral Howson to have declined at first to serve on the court of inquiry. That he would have given what he believed to be an honest judgment in the controversy no one should question, but under the circumstances, after having freely expressed his opinion, which were inimical to Admiral Schley, it was but natural for the latter to challenge his eligibility to sit as a member of the court, and the fact that the other members sustained the objections is not to be wondered at.

SENATOR WELLINGTON, of Maryland, takes his expulsion from the Union League Club philosophically, and says: "The action of the Union League in expelling me is a matter of no concern to me. It is composed largely of my political enemies and I am really glad to be free of connection with it." He seems to be utterly indifferent regarding the crisis in his career has arisen, while his friends express deepest regret for his action.

FROM WASHINGTON.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
Washington, September 13.
The alarming news from Buffalo came as a great shock to the night force of the White House. Assistant Secretaries Prudden and Barnes and Col. Montgomery, chief of the telegraph force, were hastily summoned from their homes and they in turn dispatched messengers to the members of the Cabinet who are in town and to a few of the President's personal friends. Secretary of State Hay and Comptroller of the Currency Daws at once hurried to the White House and remained until dawn. Secretary of the Treasury Gage and Assistant Secretary Ailes visited the White House about 4 o'clock and then went over to the Treasury building where they got such rest as they could on the lounges in their offices.

At first Secretary Gage thought it best to hasten to Buffalo by the morning train but he afterwards changed his mind. "My duty is here at the Department," he said, Comptroller Daws left on the 7:50 train for Buffalo.

It is reported that Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, retired, will probably be chosen as Rear Admiral Howson's successor on the court of inquiry. A telegram was sent to him last night by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett, and it is thought that he will accept the assignment. His home is in Springfield, Ohio, and he will probably come to Washington at once, so that the court may resume the hearing of the investigation on Monday. Schley's attorneys leave to the Navy department the task of finding a sufficient number of witnesses to sustain the charges in the proceedings yesterday. The declaration of Judge Advocate General Lumy that Sampson should not be brought into the investigation, and Judge Rayner's equally emphatic statement that Sampson could not be kept out of it. They clashed on the Sampson question while Howson was under discussion but the difference of opinion was not pressed to the point where a decision by the court was demanded. W. H. Layton, of New York, Sampson's legal representative, attended the session yesterday but did not make his presence officially known. Sayton says: "Admiral Sampson will go upon the stand if necessary. If the case takes the turn that now seems likely, he will certainly appear."

The Navy Department this evening appointed Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsey, retired, the third member of the Schley court of inquiry, to succeed Rear Admiral Howson. He was retired April 5, 1897 and his home is in Washington. Rear Admiral Howson called this morning on Acting Secretary Hackett to say good-bye. It is learned that Admiral Howson's dislike for Schley antedates the Spanish war by several years. It is said that while they were shipmates there were serious difficulties between them which never have been forgotten.

The stock brokers report that the market opened down very feverish. The unfavorable news about the President has caused prices to sag. The market will be governed by the news from Buffalo. A telegram was received from Secretary Cortelyou at 6 o'clock this morning saying that the President's condition was critical and asking that Dr. W. M. Johnston, of the city, a specialist in heart trouble, come to Buffalo immediately. Dr. Johnston is in Maine and cannot be reached. The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the Treasury Department will resume today the purchase of bonds of the three per cent loan of 1890, and the five per cent loan of 1894, upon the basis of an interest rate of 1.75 per cent, which represents the investment value of two per cent bonds of 1890 when selling at 106 1/2 in the market. In addition to the bonds the Treasury will consider proposals for the purchase of bonds of the four per cent loan of 1895 at a price not to exceed 140 1/2.

VIRGINIA NEWS.
The first bale of new Virginia cotton was received yesterday at Petersburg. It was raised in Brunswick county, and as middling, and sold for 8 1/2 cents per pound.

A prominent young man who recently visited Richmond reports that he saw \$1,600 at a poker game in a gambling house on a night at the home of a prominent citizen. The victim claims that marked cards were used on him in the game which lasted the greater part of two days.

A deed was filed in the Chancery Court yesterday transferring the Masonic Temple, on west Broad street, from the Masonic Temple Association of Virginia, to the trustees of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Virginia, in consideration of \$85,000. Emma J. Johnson, of Manassas, and Edie D. Hunter, of Fairfax, have been awarded scholarships in the Peabody Normal College of Nashville, Tenn. The department of public instruction at Richmond was authorized this year to appoint five from the State on competitive examination. Two of the five were educated at the Manassas Institute, which speaks well for that institution.

In Richmond yesterday Mr. L. O. Wendenburg withdrew his notice of contest against Judge J. W. Smith in the State's case on the ground that the information on which he made the contest, he had since been informed, was confidential and he could not publicly use it.

Robert T. K. Bain, once a prominent southern bar leader, died at his home in Portsmouth on Wednesday night, aged 63 years.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday at Staunton, opinions were handed down in eleven cases and many appeals and writs of error were passed upon. The following were the opinions:

Wat's vs. Commonwealth. Hastings Court, city of Staunton. Affirmed.
Miller's executor vs. Miller's administrator. Circuit Court of Augusta County. Affirmed and affirmed.

Frammel et al. vs. Ashworth et al. Corporation of city of Bristol. Reversed.
Virginia Carolina Company vs. Becker et al. Circuit Court of Washington County. Affirmed.

Davis vs. Commonwealth. County Court of Fauquier County. Reversed.
City of Staunton vs. Mary Baldwin Seminary. Hastings Court, city of Staunton. Affirmed.

Thomas vs. Sneed. Circuit Court of Lynchburg. Reversed.
Harrison vs. Washington County vs. Saltville Land Company. Circuit Court of Washington County. Reversed.

Hock's administrator vs. Kerfoot's administrator. Circuit Court of Rockingham County. Affirmed.
King vs. Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. Corporation Court, city of Bristol. Affirmed.

Davis vs. Anderson. Circuit Court of Rockbridge County. Reversed.
Way vs. Commonwealth. Corporation Court of Alexandria. Writ of error and supersedeas, bond \$300.

Wren vs. Shryock. Circuit Court of Loudoun County. Appeal refused.

THE G. A. R.

The first day of the national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday was taken up with the reading of the reports by the commander-in-chief, adjutant general, chaplain and the various committee members.

Commander-in-Chief Leo Rountree devoted a large part of his annual address to the matter of pensions. He criticized the administration of the Pension Bureau, and demanded "the honest and fair administration of laws which are already on the statute books." He severely rebuked the Commissioner of Pensions for his administration, charging unfairness and dereliction of duty. General Sickles followed in the same line, but was careful to exonerate President McKinley from any share of the blame. Senator Hawley and Congressman Daws took up the cudgels in Mr. Franks's behalf.

The usual steps were taken to secure more pensions and to add to the pension lists. Ell Force, of Minnesota, has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, defeating General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Sickles, of New York, with drew.

A RELAPSE.
President McKinley suffered a setback to his progress toward recovery, and his condition last night was such as to cause anxiety among his friends and the members of his family at the Milburn house. The beef juice had agreed with him so well and his condition seemed so favorable yesterday morning that the physicians permitted him to take solid food. This caused the trouble. He was bathed, and then with keen relish chicken broth and toast. He was also given a cup of coffee. After breakfast he appeared in the best of spirits for a while, even asking for a cigar, which, of course, the physicians had to deny him.

Dr. McBurney was so well satisfied with the President's condition that he left for New York city. Not long after his departure a change was noticed in Mr. McKinley. He complained of fatigue and frequently said: "I am so tired." His pulse also began to rise. The 3 o'clock bulletin showed it to be 128; the 10 o'clock bulletin had it 128. The temperature remained the same, 100.2.

The physicians concluded that the solid food had remained undigested in the stomach, and how to dispose of it was a problem they had not solved when the early night bulletin at 8:30 was issued. They stopped the administration of nourishment by the mouth. Dr. Charles B. Stockton, a leading physician of Buffalo, joined Doctors Rury, Mann, Parks, Myer and Wadsworth in the evening conference. After the bulletin was issued it was stated that the physicians did not believe the failure to digest food was due to the condition of the wounds in the stomach.

These bulletins issued by the physicians show the unfortunate change in the President's condition: 8:30 p. m.—The President's condition this evening is not quite so good. His food has not agreed with him and has been stopped. Excretion has not yet been properly established. The kidneys are acting well. His pulse is not satisfactory, but has improved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quietly. Temperature 100.2; pulse, 128.

(Middling).—All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2.

2:45 a. m.—Dr. Myer and Mann came to the Milburn house at 2:40 o'clock this morning. It was stated that their call had no special significance, although it is known they were sent for.

The following was issued by the President's physicians at 2:50 a. m.: The President's condition is very serious and gives rise to the gravest apprehension. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular, easily compressible, and 126; respiration, 30; temperature, 100.

President McKinley experienced a sinking spell shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The physicians administered restoratives to him with the hope of reviving him.

A general call went out to the physicians and members of the Cabinet now in Buffalo.

A 3 o'clock call of the physicians were gathered at the bedside of the President and digitalis was administered to the patient.

Several passengers were hurried from the house, and it was understood that they carried dispatches to the absent members of the Cabinet and the kin of the President. Additional lights were burning for those in the Milburn house, and the household was astir.

Beyond the statement that the President is critically ill, no further announcement was authorized but it was manifest that the wounded President faces a grave and menacing crisis. Alarm can be read in the actions of those to whose nursing and care he is committed. The scene about the home was a dramatic one. The attendants were sent hurrying about behind the unshaded and brightly lighted windows, and messengers came and went hastily through the guarded door. Outside half a hundred newspaper correspondents were assembled awaiting news.

Drs. Mann and Myer left the house at 4 o'clock. The latter said: "The President is in better condition than he was an hour ago. We have not given up hope. He has rallied somewhat and we are going home."

Dr. Mann also said that the President rallied, but both physicians declined to go into details concerning the character of the heart stimulants administered or the cause of the collapse.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is not thought that Emma Goldman can be extradited to Buffalo as all proof of conspiracy is lacking.

Mrs. von Ketteler, mother of the murdered Baron von Ketteler, refused to see Prince Chun or receive his condolences.

The peace conference at Glasgow adopted a resolution that any nation refusing its opponent's offer to arbitrate lost the right to be considered a civilized power.

Word was received at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday afternoon that Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is dangerously ill at his home in Fairbairn.

A decree was issued in China yesterday creating the new Chinese office of foreign affairs in accordance with the agreement made by China with the European powers.

Judge Frederick Stump died at the ancestral home, Perry Point, Cecil county, Md., yesterday, aged 64 years. He had been on the bench for 34 years, and had yet 11 years to serve.

Catholic bishops of the province of Baltimore yesterday conferred with Cardinal Gibbons and nominated three eligibles for the bishopric of St. Augustine, Fla., made vacant by the death of Bishop Moore.

Jobson Most, noted as an anarchist, was arrested in New York city last night. The complaint against Most is based on and quotes an editorial which is printed in the Freiheit on September 7, advocating the murder of despots. Today the court held him in \$1,000 for examination on Monday.

REAR ADMIRAL HOWSON DISQUALIFIED.

Rear Admiral Howson retired yesterday as a member of the Schley court of inquiry. He was excused from service by his brother officers, Admirals Dewey and Benham.

Their action was taken after a consultation of but 15 minutes' duration. Preceding this consultation there was a two full hour discussion on the question of Howson's eligibility. His qualifications as a just judge were challenged by Admiral Schley in person at the beginning of the first session of this memorial inquiry, and three witnesses gave testimony in proof of the assertion that on its vital points, Admiral Howson had prejudiced the case adversely to Admiral Schley.

After testimony and argument, the challenge was considered by Admiral Dewey, and Rear Admiral Benham, the other two members, and was sustained. Rear Admiral Howson was thereupon excused from further service, and the court adjourned in order that the Navy Department might be notified and another rear admiral selected. It is expected that the court will resume its sessions next Monday. The same of Rear Admiral Miller is suggested as the possible successor of Rear Admiral Howson.

As stated in the Gazette of yesterday afternoon, several witnesses had testified that Admiral Howson had spoken in a derogatory manner of Admiral Schley. Admiral Howson was retired to prepare a written statement in reply to the evidence against him. An informal adjournment followed. Admiral Howson went to the retiring room and wrote out the following:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: In reply to the objection to me as a member of this court I submit a copy of my personal letter to the Hon. Frank W. Hackett, which has been made public by the Navy Department.

Mr. Frost, I think, is answered in this letter above. Mr. Sporn's statement is one I cannot father. I positively do not remember his face at all. Mr. Frost's face is familiar, although I have not seen him for two years or more, and Mr. Sporn, by his statement, only last October.

Mr. Nichols did call at my house at Youkers on a very hot day on his own business. He would not take "no admittance" for an answer, and during his stay he did discuss with me several navy matters, among which was the Sampson-Schley much-talked-of affair. Our talk was short, as I desired him to leave me in peace.

I desire to say that I am, as you know, bound to obey the orders of the department to report to you for duty as a member of this court; it is not optional with me to obey or not obey these orders. My commission requires obedience.

These orders were not sought by me, nor are they agreeable ones, but I have been taught obedience to all lawful orders by my long service in the navy.

I do not propose to enter into the subject of my private discussions. I do not wish to recall for the information of the public what has been said to me by acquaintances; in fact, it would be a difficult task to perform. Private utterances are not long retained, particularly when there is no personal interest in the matters under discussion.

I sincerely hope that during the examination of my eligibility for membership, should there be any doubtful points in the minds of the unobjected members of this court, that all such points be decided in favor of Admiral Schley, who is the one most particularly concerned in the investigation to follow. I will accept my detachment as I have my orders for this duty, as an officer should.

I have no personal feelings and no personal interests in the matters to come before the court, except the interest I have for the good of the service. I have great faith in the impartiality and justice of naval officers serving on juries, and sincerely hope that the results finally obtained may be satisfactory to our navy and to our country. Respectfully,

H. L. HOWSON.

Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

Mr. Raynor, counsel for Admiral Schley, then asked several questions of Admiral Howson.

When Mr. Raynor had concluded Admiral Dewey announced that the court would take a recess for consultation.

With Admiral Benham he disappeared into the consultation room, while Admiral Howson, lighting a cigar, paced up and down the corridor.

After twelve minutes the two admirals reappeared. Then Admiral Dewey spoke:

"I have to announce that the objection of the applicant to Admiral Howson is sustained by the court," he said.

A buzz of excitement greeted the announcement. Admiral Schley smiled and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Raynor exchanged congratulations. The first day's session of the Schley court of inquiry had ended with a victory for Schley.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The State democratic executive and State central committees met in Richmond yesterday. For the first time in years the reporters of papers were invited from the room. The liveliest topic was that of the joint debates. Mr. Elyson had Secretary Hawkins read republican Chairman Park Agnew's challenge. Congressman Jones prefaced his remarks in opposition to accepting Mr. Agnew's invitation by reading a somewhat lengthy letter from Col. L. Q. Washington, in which the colonel argued that the democrats had all to lose and nothing to gain by engaging in discussions with republicans in the South. He contended that it could be unwise for democrats to discuss the issues with white audiences; that the best campaign speech the democrats could make would be to have their own white crowds and leave to talk to the blacks and such few whites as might associate with them.

Mr. Jones spoke briefly against accepting Mr. Agnew's proposition. Mr. Irving T. P. Whitehead, of Amherst, made two speeches against turning down Mr. Agnew's proposition. "Leave this whole matter to the local committees," said he. "There should be no general rule laid down. It might be right to decline to discuss in Brunswick and in Dinwiddie, but up in my county there are many white men who vote first with one party and then with another. Now, when these people learn the democrats have refused to discuss the issues with the republicans they are going to listen to the republicans. I say, let the local committees decide. If there should be any good reason for declining joint discussions we could prevent it by making terms that would be refused. But, by all means, don't let us show the 'white feather.'"

It was decided to simply reject Mr.

Agnew's proposition, and Chairman Elyson was directed to write an appropriate letter to the republican chairman.

The effect of the committee's action is really to leave the matter of joint discussions as it has always been, to the candidates and local committees.

The matter of adopting a plan for nominations by primary was taken up. Senator Glass offered resolutions defining the late date to put such a plan into operation for this fall's nominations and providing for a committee of one from each district, who, with the chairman, shall draft the plan and submit it to the committee at a meeting to be held not later than the 15th of next January. This was agreed to.

The question of how local contests shall be decided elicited an animated discussion. The whole matter was finally left to the State executive committee and the State chairman, with the understanding that contestants could appeal to the State committee.

The committee adopted resolutions expressive of its deepest sympathy for President McKinley in the attack made upon him. Hope was expressed for the speedy recovery of the Chief Magistrate.

The committee at its night session, heard reports as to the political conditions in each city and county. At the close Chairman Elyson gave out the following statement:

"We will elect our ticket by a good and a safe majority. The reports from every section of the State tonight were, upon the whole, of a most satisfactory nature. There are some local troubles in Norfolk county, Shenandoah, Charlotte, and possibly a few other places, which the campaign the last week in this month, and will prosecute it vigorously. Our State headquarters will be opened in the Chamber of Commerce building in a few days."

THE CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted the amendment offered by Mr. R. Walton Moore to the Bill of Rights, regarding trial by jury, by a vote of 38 to 24, and pending an amendment the convention adjourned. Mr. Moore's amendment provides that the General Assembly may, in its judgment, arrange for juries in certain cases of less than 12 members, the minimum being three.

Mr. Braxton renewed his amendment providing for the disposition of certain cases in which the plea of guilty is entered, without the intervention of a jury.

The amendment was finally adopted by the vote of 40 to 23, after being changed to read:

But in any criminal case upon a plea of guilty, tendered in person by the accused and with the consent of the attorney for the Commonwealth entered of record, the court shall, and in prosecutions for a misdemeanor, upon a plea of not guilty, with the consent of the accused and the attorney for the Commonwealth entered of record, the court may, in its discretion, hear and determine the case without the intervention of a jury.

Mr. Hinton's amendment, providing for appeals by the Commonwealth in revenue cases, was pending at adjournment.

There were about the usual number of memorials and petitions, most of them relating to the Quarles-Barbour resolution. Mr. Anderson, of Rockbridge, presented a petition from the bar of Lexington protesting against a reduction of the terms of county court clerks, which was properly referred.

Chairman Harrison, of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report in the case of Treat against Gregory for a seat in the convention, in which he stated that there were such differences of opinion between the members as to the law and the facts that they decided to make their several reports, which would be presented in a few days, and ask the convention to determine the rights of the contestants and contestee.

The committee on the executive department devoted its entire session yesterday morning to an audience to Auditor Marye. This officer had been requested to appear and give the committee such information as he could on the duties of the second auditor and the feasibility of merging the two offices. Also to get suggestions as to the best methods possible for providing a system of checks on the various financial duties of both offices.

The committee held a private session and the information obtained was not given out.

Fourteen out of the twenty democratic members of the suffrage committee of the constitutional convention have agreed upon a franchise plan, upon which they propose to insist that a vote be taken next Monday night, with a view of reporting it to the convention on Tuesday. The principal point of disagreement is that six of the democratic members want the understanding clause dropped after 1903, while the other fourteen wish it retained permanently.

The plan endorsed by the fourteen provides that all persons shall be entitled to vote who have resided in the State two years, in the county one year, and in the precinct three months. After filing these requirements, the voter must have paid a tax of at least \$1 on property owned by him or his wife, or a poll tax of \$1.50.

From this requirement are exempted all who have fought in defense of the State or federal government, all who have had three months' regular employment in the precinct where they offer to vote, or who, when they offer to register, shall be able to explain the general nature of the duties of the various officers for whom he may at any time be entitled to vote.

The provision as to the payment of a poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting shall not apply to any election held prior to January 1, 1903, and no person who has served in the army or navy of the United States, Confederate States or any State of the Union shall be required to pay a poll-tax before voting.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says that the steamer Erik, which sailed from Sydney on July 14 last for the north to search for Explor Perry and his wife returned to Sydney this morning. Perry succeeded in penetrating as far as 53.50 north, the highest latitude yet attained. The Erik found the Windward Passage at 54. Perry was left at Cape Sabian to continue his work. He will try again next spring to reach the pole.

The Market.

Georgetown, Sept. 13.—Wheat 60 1/2.

Dr. Bull's Celebrated Pills cure many ills. One pill a dose. Box 50 Pills. 10 cts. Cure Constipation, Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stomach, Bowel Disorders. Dr. Bull's Pills never grip. Sold by Richard Gibson and all druggists.

Henry Brydson, Harris, N. C., says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than any thing else during that time. Best Cough Cure. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons."

It was decided to simply reject Mr.

THE PRESIDENT SUFFERS A RELAPSE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A decided change for the worse took place in the President's condition at 2:30 o'clock this morning and physicians and nurses were promptly summoned. At 3:50 o'clock an official bulletin was issued stating that the President's condition was very serious, and gave rise to the gravest apprehension. His heart did not respond properly to stimulation. He was conscious. For the reception of such disheartening news a morning could not have been more dismal. A cold drizzling rain was falling. Messengers rushed to and fro; correspondents hastened to nearby telephones and hurried off dispatches. A low dim light burned in the President's room. Servants hastened about the house in obedience to the wants of surgeons at the President's bedside. The first intimation given the guards and policemen about the house was when a colored servant rushed out and cried to an automobile driver, who has kept within a moment's reach since the President was first taken to the Milburn house: "Hurry for Dr. Myer, Dr. Frost and Dr. Mann. On the arrival of Dr. Myer and Dr. Mann, they inside the house became subdued. It required but a superficial examination of the President to impress on the doctors that the President was near death's door. His face was almost ashen white and there was a noticeable difficulty in his breathing. He smiled faintly as the doctors alternately took his wrist to ascertain his pulse. A salt solution to stimulate his heart was immediately injected into a vein.

For a time this seemed to have no decided action. His heart was unresponsive. He sank for a while and hope faded from the faces of the two physicians. Secretary Cortelyou was in the room hastily sent dispatches to Senator Hanna, Vice President Roosevelt, and all the members of the Cabinet, acquainting them of the sudden and unexpected change for the worse. Word was also sent to Abner McKinley, the President's brother. At 5:15 the President was in a semi-stupor. He rallied at the approach of one of the attendants but almost immediately sank into a stupor approaching unconsciousness. He was exceedingly weak, and his heart beats were erratic.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—It is understood that a very prominent New York stomach specialist was sent over last night. His name however, could not be ascertained. At 5:30 Secretary Wilson said the situation was serious as it could be but that the President had a good fighting chance.

At 6:55 the President slept a little and an hour later Dr. Rixey said the prospect was brighter. "The President has rallied some," he said. "He is always better in the morning." Dr. Wadsworth said, "The President has a fighting chance, I hope."

The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 9:22: "The President's condition has somewhat improved during the past few hours. There is better response to stimulation. He is conscious and free from pain. Pulse, 123; temperature, 99.1-9."

Doctors Stockton and Myer left the Milburn house at 9:45. Dr. Myer says that the President's heart is affected. At the present he is highly stimulated with saline, oxygen, etc. He shows a slight improvement over the condition of this morning. The improvement is so slight, however, that there is practically no material change. However, Dr. Myer says that the President's condition is not absolutely hopeless.

Dr. Mann said that if the President survived the day there would be cause for renewed hope. The patient was, however, in a state of collapse, he said, although his heart action was slightly strengthened.

This morning the doctors prevented Mrs. McKinley from going into the President's room and she cannot understand it, as she has not been told of the sinking spell this morning. She feels very disheartened because she cannot see her husband. She will take her regular afternoon drive today.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—President McKinley realizes his condition. At a time when the surgeons thought him to be asleep about 9:30 o'clock Dr. Myer gave the patient a hypodermic of strychnine. The President was conscious and asked feebly: "What is that, doctor?" "A heart stimulant," was the reply. "Is the necessity great?" asked the President. "Yes, your Excellency," answered the doctor. "You are a very sick man," he realizes it," said the President resignedly.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—When Gov. Yates, of Illinois, left the Milburn house at 11:35 he said: "The surgeons and Mr. Milburn informed me that there is a slight improvement in the President's condition, though not sufficient to relieve the grave apprehension entertained. The fact that he is no longer in a state of collapse is an indication of intense gratification."

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Dr. Stockton says the President is steadily improving. Mr. Lockwood added that the President is perfectly conscious. Mr. Warren said he saw Mrs. McKinley and that she seemed to be quite well.

Buffalo, Sept. 13. Noon.—Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock visited the Milburn house and spent an hour with the watchers. When they came out both men announced that the President was holding his own, and that he was no weaker than his heart was slightly responding to stimulation and that his pulse indicated a decided promise of improvement.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Col. Herick, who came from Cleveland this morning, left the Milburn house at 12:08. He stated that the word from the sick room was to the effect that the President has a good fighting chance. The same opinion was expressed by Senator Hanna.

Buffalo, Sept. 13, 12:40 p. m.—Senator Fairbanks has just come out of the Milburn house. He said the President's case was critical, but not hopeless.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—An official bulletin dated 12:30, issued at 1 p. m., says: "The President's physicians report his condition practically unchanged since the 9 o'clock bulletin. He is sleeping quietly."

Buffalo, Sept. 13, 12:40 p. m.—Senator Fairbanks has just come out of the Milburn house. He said the President's case was critical, but not hopeless.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—An official bulletin dated 12:30, issued at 1 p. m., says: "The President's physicians report his condition practically unchanged since the 9 o'clock bulletin. He is sleeping